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日五十月七年巳丁

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917.

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TIME TABLE

| WEEK DAYS. | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 8.00 " to 10.00 " " | " " |
| 10.00 " to 11.00 " " | " " |
| 11.00 " to 12.45 p.m. | " " |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " | " " |
| 1.15 " to 1.45 " " | " " |
| 1.45 " to 2.15 " " | " " |
| 2.15 " to 3.00 " " | " " |
| 3.00 " to 5.00 " " | " " |

NIGHT CARS.
5.50 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. 9.20 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

| WEEK DAYS. | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 minutes. |
| 10.30 " to 11.00 " " | " " |
| 11.00 " to 12.00 noon | " " |
| 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. | " " |
| 1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " | " " |
| 5.30 " to 6.30 " " | " " |
| 6.30 " to 8.30 " " | " " |
| 8.30 " to 9.00 " " | " " |

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the

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or Compro Order representing Bank

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General Managers

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 1 Through Express | No. 2 Local | No. 3 Through Express | No. 4 Local | No. 5 Through Express | No. 6 Local | No. 7 Through Express | No. 8 Local | No. 9 Through Express | No. 10 Local | No. 11 Through Express | No. 12 Local | No. 13 Through Express | No. 14 Local | No. 15 Through Express | No. 16 Local | No. 17 Through Express | No. 18 Local | No. 19 Local |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Union | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd Stn Tan) dep. | 7:34 | | 8:26 | | | | | | 12:36 | 4:10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st LUNG. dep. | 8:40 | | 9:18 | | | | | | 1:26 | 3:58 | | | | | | | | | |
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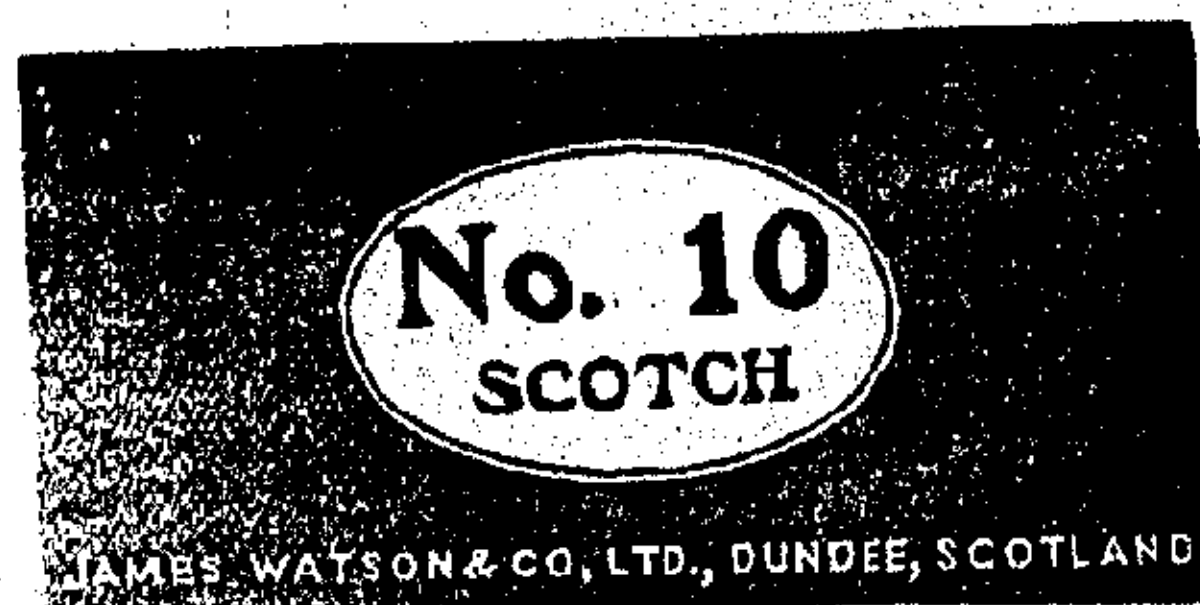
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR HONGKONG.

HON. MR. POLLOCK'S CRITICISMS.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. McI. MEISSER (Captain Superintendent of Police and Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. WEL YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. R. G. SREWAN.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

FINANCIAL

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table, Financial Minutes Nos. 39 to 49, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCE MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee. No. 8, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

PAPER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table copy of correspondence relating to the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted throughout the Empire after the war.

QUESTIONS BY HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked:—

(1.)—What was the number of (i.)—Junks;

(ii.)—Other vessels or boats; which were damaged at or off Cheung Chau (Dumb-bell Island) in the recent typhoon of the 13th August, and what does the pecuniary loss represented by such damage come to approximately?

(2.)—What are the present means adopted for communicating to the Police at Cheung Chau the fact that certain typhoon signals have been hoisted in Hongkong? Is it not practicable to improve such means of communication?

(3.)—Are the Police at Cheung Chau provided with typhoon signals and, if not, will the Government consider the advisability of such provision being made?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as follows:—

(1.)—Four licensed fishing junks were wrecked or damaged to the extent of \$2,630.

Nine licensed harbour boats under 100 piculs capacity were reported wrecked or damaged to the extent of \$578.

Several other small harbour boats were swamped or otherwise slightly damaged, but such was not reported to the police.

(2.)—There is no telephone communication with Cheung Chau. On the afternoon of the 12th August, No. 1 Police Launch called and reported red signals hoisted in Hongkong. The same information was given by the ferry launch, at 5 p.m.

The Chinese boat population knew a typhoon was about and were prepared to a certain extent, but the gale veered round later in the day and blew directly into the harbour, causing the boats to drag their anchors. There was no loss of life reported.

(3.)—The police have no typhoon signals. Unless it is certain that information can always be obtained of orders for the hoisting of typhoon signals, it is best not to hoist them at all.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FOR HONGKONG.

Council then considered the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to make provision with respect to military service and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a local defence corps."

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Sir, I desire to state in the first place that I am not personally satisfied that any sufficient case has been made out for passing a compulsory service bill at all. It will be within the recollection of all members of this Council that only a few weeks ago we were congratulated by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the fact that voluntary service in this Colony had led to such good results. And, in view of that, Sir, and in view of the fact that undoubtedly the civil residents of this Colony have come forward very willingly and freely offered their services, it seems to me that a compulsory measure is quite unnecessary. I would also submit that the main object, apparently, which is aimed at by the regulations attached to this Bill, namely, the improvement of the organisation of the Volunteers and the Volunteer Reserves, could equally have been effected without the necessity of any compulsory measure. And with regard to the fusion which is sought to be brought about by this Bill, of the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves, it would have been quite easy to have brought that about by a simple measure, such as was passed in the sister Colony of the Straits Settlements in the year 1916. However, whilst expressing these views, Sir, I think, perhaps, that under all the circumstances, I had better now pass on to the consideration of the various details in the Bill, and they are so important, Sir, that I think I had better address myself to them now, upon the motion for the second reading of the Bill. The first point, Sir, arises in Clause 2, "Liability to military service." Under this clause it will be noted that it is proposed to call up for military service all British subjects in this Colony between the ages of 18 and 55 years. Now, Sir, my contention upon that point is that the age of 55 is too high an age to be introduced into a compulsory service measure. The Act at Home making compulsory service, which is Act 7, George 5th, Chap. 15, makes every male British subject, ordinarily resident in Great Britain, between the ages of 16 and 41 liable to be called up for military service during the period of the war. Therefore at Home, Sir, the period for military service is laid down as between 16 and 41 years. In the Straits Settlements, although the age of 51 appears in the Ordinance of 1916, only persons between the ages of 18 and 40 are called up for military service, and are liable to military training, and persons between the ages of 40 and 55 are called Civil Guards, their duties being merely for the preservation of the peace, and they are placed under the general control of the police officials. I submit, Sir, that in Hongkong, with the conditions of the climate prevailing here, that the age limit in clause 2 of the Bill should be reduced from 55 to 45, and that of course will not prevent those who desire to volunteer, and no doubt there will be many over 45 who will desire to volunteer, coming in under clause 5 of the Bill, and asking to be accepted as members of the Hongkong Defence Corps. The next clause to which I would refer is clause 6 of the Bill, "Application of the Army Act," and here again there is a provision which is widely opposed to the spirit of the legislation in the Home country. Under the provisions of that clause, if it were passed, the effect of it will be that all persons in this Colony from the ages of 18 to 55—a much wider limit than exists at Home—would be subject to the provisions of the Army Act for an absolutely indefinite period, for a period that would at present be computed for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. Now, Sir, as is well known, the Imperial Parliament are very loth to enact the Army Act for a long and indefinite period. There is so much regard paid at Home to the liberty of the subject that we find that even in war time, even last year, in April, 1916, under the provisions of 6, George 5th, Chap. 5, although the war has been going on for nearly two years, and of course the war at Home affects them much more nearly than it does us—they continue the practice which has existed for centuries, I think, of only having an Act applicable to the United Kingdom for the period of one year, from April 30th, 1916, to April 30th, 1917. There can be no doubt, Sir, that at Home they are very jealous upon the subject of the Army Act being put into force for a lengthy period. And, Sir, I would venture to submit that so far as any application of the Act is concerned, it would be quite sufficient in this Colony, for all practical purposes, if the provisions of the Volunteer Ordinance, No. 4 of 1893, section 17, were made applicable to this Defence Corps. I will read the first part of Section 17 to make my point clear. "With respect to the discipline of officers and volunteers, when they are under actual military service, or are undergoing drill, exercise, training or instruction, or who are doing any other duty together with any other Volunteer duties together with any other duties, the following provisions shall take effect, namely, the provisions of the Army Act of the Imperial Parliament, or so far as the same are applicable and consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, apply to all officers and volunteers, with the following modifications only." Then there are various modifications of the Army Act mentioned.

But the point, Sir, in that enactment is this, that the Army Act shall only apply to officers and volunteers who are doing actual military service, or who are undergoing drill, exercise, or instruction with His Majesty's regular forces, or any part thereof. And under such provisions as that, Sir, I think there would be no fear that the ordinary civil rights of the subject would be likely to be interfered with. But, Sir, when we come to the clause of this present Bill we find that the provisions of the Army Act are to apply for the indefinite period I have mentioned, and there is no doubt, Sir, that considerable apprehension exists in this Colony lest under the shadow of the Army Act some derogation may take place of the natural civil rights of the citizens of this Colony. Accordingly, Sir, when the time comes in Committee, I propose to move an amendment, which I think will probably be numerically Clause 12 of the Bill, to the effect that "nothing contained in this Ordinance, or in any regulation to be made thereunder, or in the Army Act, or in the King's Regulations, shall be deemed to take away, or shall take away, the ordinary civil rights of the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, in regards to any of the following matters, namely:—

- 1.—Right to the writ of Habeas Corpus.
- 2.—Right of freedom to attend public meetings.
- 3.—Right of freely criticising Government measures either by speech or by writing to the papers.
- 4.—Right of generally or separately petitioning for redress of any grievance.

It seems to me that it is very necessary that such a provision should be inserted in this Bill, seeing that it is proposed to place us under the Army Act, compulsorily, for an indefinite period, and seeing also that under Clause 8 of the Bill there is an indefinite power vested in the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the constitution, management, training, service, and discipline of the Hongkong Defence Corps.

I think that it ought to appear clearly in this Bill that the civil rights of the civilian subjects of this Colony are to remain unaffected by it. I now come, Sir, to consider Clause 5 of the Bill, "Power to make regulations." I must confess, Sir, and I say it with all respect, that I was very much disappointed to hear at the last meeting of the Council what your Excellency said with regard to regulations being laid before the Legislative Council and approved by it. As I then pointed out, these regulations are regulations which affect a large and important number of the civilian residents of this Colony, and it occurred to me to suggest by way of compromise that the Governor-in-Council should make the regulations under Clause 8, but that such regulations should not come into force until approved of by the Legislative Council.

In that way the actual framing of the regulations would rest with the Executive Council and the right of public criticism of these regulations would be reserved by this provision making them subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, and in that way unofficial members of this Council, as the representatives of the public, will have an opportunity of mentioning the views of the public upon the regulations. I thought, Sir, it might have been possible to accept the suggested compromise. I pass on to Clause 10 of the Bill.

Members of the H.K.V.C. and H.V.R. to become members of the Hongkong Defence Corps and to have their former rank. Hon. members will remember that I pointed out on the last occasion that it was desirable, at least so it seemed to me, that service in the Hongkong Defence Corps should be deemed to be continuous service, as if in the Volunteers or Volunteer Reserves, for the purpose of long service medals. I understand that the hon. and learned Attorney-General has differed with me on that point, inasmuch as the granting of medals is an act of Royal favour. But I would point out that it is not like the conferring of a knighthood or the conferring of decorations. There are certain regulations passed at Home with regard to the conferring of long service medals for a certain period of service in the Volunteers or auxiliary forces. Therefore, Sir, it appears to me, with all due deference to the learned Attorney-General, that the proper way of dealing with this matter is for some clause to be inserted, some sub-clause inserted in Clause 10, to state that the service shall be deemed to be continuous in the way I suggest for the purpose of the long service medals. While I am dealing with the question of medals I would like to say that I have just received a communication with reference to the counting of the service of ex-army or navy men who are serving in the Volunteers or auxiliary forces, or in the Defence Corps of this Colony, for the long service medals. I frankly admit, Sir, that this is a matter which cannot be put by way of an amendment to the present Bill, but I propose in a day or two to send this recommendation to your Excellency through the proper channel, the Colonial Secretary.

With regard to Clause 11 of the Bill, "Duration of Ordinance," I would suggest, in order to bring the matter home and clinch it, that the word "only," be inserted after the word "force," and before the word "until," so that the clause shall read quite clearly and emphatically, as follows:—"This Ordinance shall continue in force only until the expiration of a period of six months from the conclusion of the present war." I will now consider the question of the regulations which are attached to the Bill. Hon. members only received them this morning, and I notice that the new regulations contain somewhat more stringent forms with regard to persons of old age than the former regulations. With regard to the general principle of these regulations, while I fully admit that a good deal can be done in the way of improved organisation of the forces, I would venture to suggest that we ought to be very careful in this matter to keep before ourselves what I submit is a wise ideal, and that is, that after all we are legislating for persons whose ordinary avocations and duty in life is to their business, or to

their employers, as the case might be, and who are far more useful as civilians earning what the Prime Minister would call "silver bullets," to be contributed to the war loans, than they would be in being employed on garrison or guard duty. I notice that your Excellency on page 55 of Hansard reports for the year, on the first reading of this Bill, on August 2nd made use of the following words:—"In the correspondence with the Secretary of State which preceded the appointment of the Commission, I recommended, after consultation with His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, under date of the 29th January, 1917, that compulsory service for local defence should be imposed, that a wider use of the local force should be made, and that a further reduction in the regular garrison should follow to a point at which every member of the existing Volunteer Force must be considered indispensable for the defence of the Colony." Now, Sir, speaking with the utmost respect, I must confess that I regard that as the wrong ideal to aim at. As is well known, the offices of this Colony are working, most of them, with considerably reduced staffs, and I would also point out that in many of these offices, the employees have been out here for many years, and the war does not appear to any of us to be likely to come to an end for some time yet. Therefore, I suggest, that in the fourth year of this war it is certainly not the time for making wider use of the local forces in the sense mentioned by your Excellency, of making it possible for a further reduction of the garrison. I am quite convinced that in this reorganisation which is proposed, that the present Volunteers and Reserves will co-operate loyally so far as they can, but, Sir, it must be remembered that there are limits to human endurance, and that it is practically physically impossible for one and the same man to be soldiering by night and to perform his civilian duties by day. If it were possible, Sir, no doubt they would like to accomplish it, but my point is that it is absolutely impossible, however willing anybody might be. I know these Volunteers and Reserves are quite willing, and have come forward splendidly, but they cannot perform the impossible. It seems to me that their main sphere and object in life is to accomplish, efficiently, their civilian duties, and to carry on the trade here, to produce silver bullets either for themselves or for their employers if they are employed in offices or businesses. No doubt, Sir, in that way, they are doing their best in the interests of the Empire with regard to the successful prosecution of this great war. Of course, Sir, the civilians who are on military duty are in an entirely different position in that respect from the regular forces. If anybody in the regular forces goes on duty by day he takes rest by night, and if he goes on duty at night he takes rest by day. He has not got to divide civil and military duty, and he has not got to combine the two. There is no doubt that the reorganisation should have a beneficial effect, but I think that this is a point which should be borne in mind, that it is impossible to burn the candle at both ends, that civilians who have to perform their civilian duties by day and their military duties by night are not capable of efficiently performing their ordinary civilian duties. With regard, Sir, to musketry practice, no doubt that is the primary essential, and the only criticism I have to make on that is not made only by myself but by many members of the Reserves. Sometimes it happens that a whole number of men have been called upon to go through their musketry practice, and a great waste of time and patience has resulted. So it is no good getting a whole crowd of men to indulge in musketry practice, for it is very unsatisfactory for them to have to wait for hours in the afternoon, waiting for their turn to come on at the ranges. I am quite sure that a considerable saving of time could be effected by having less men on the range on one and the same afternoon.

With regard to the question of drill, I must confess that I am not satisfied that so many drills are necessary. That seems to be the view at all events in the Colony of Ceylon, for in that happy island if a man puts in 45 drills in the course of a year he receives a special badge as a kind of order of merit, and I see that under this Bill it is proposed to make 50 drills compulsory. With regard to this question, perhaps other hon. members will address your Excellency. Now with regard to camps. Certain persons in banks and other businesses would not be able to attend so many as eight days camp on end. I understand these amended regulations do contain some provision in some way allowing for that. At all events, if the question comes up in the future no doubt we shall have an opportunity of considering it. I hope that the musketry will always be kept in the forefront of our training. That is the really important thing, that we should all be practised in musketry. Another thing is that we should certainly have sufficient drill to enable us to move about in reasonable order, and to keep cool so far as we can under the circumstances of the climate, in emergencies. I would say in conclusion that whilst I have ventured to advocate caution in the way of employing Volunteers or Reserves too much on night duty, I know that they are ready and willing to do all they can, but I hope that the Government will not, because of that readiness and willingness, work them too far. I think it is a mistake to treat civilians who have their day duties to perform, as substitutes as it were for officers and men of the regular forces. I do not think we can possibly expect civilians, with day duties to perform, to take the place of officers and men in the regular forces. I shall have certain amendments to propose in Committee.

Hon. Mr. E. C. ANTON—I should like to say a few words in support of the second reading of the Bill. At a meeting of this Council some months ago His Excellency the General Officer Commanding made a remark to the effect that the object of war is to ensure peace. But I think there is an apter saying that to ensure peace we must be prepared for war. Great Britain has gone through a

and terrible experience owing to the military unpreparedness and the fact that we have not been able to find a single man in the past. I saw stated in a letter to one of the newspapers here that the Bill, if passed, will impose upon the community of Hongkong a military service of 100,000 men. I do not think it will do anything of the kind. (The Governor, I hear, is a German.) Militarism is an aggressive militarism, and it has been fostered entirely for the purpose of conquest, whereas the object of this Bill is to make the defence of this Colony more efficient and to see to it that each individual, as far as possible, does his fair share of duty in the Empire's behalf. The working regulations under the Bill do not appear to me to be at all onerous, and no doubt if modifications are required they will be considered, and considered fully, and if finally found to be necessary will be agreed to.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.—Sir, the objection which the Chamber of Commerce had to this Bill has been removed by the insertion of the clause limiting its duration, while the question of age-limit, which we thought too high, has been dealt with in the Regulations. I take it that the Government are satisfied that in the interests of efficiency and an equal division of the burden, the Bill is necessary, and I consequently do not desire to put any unnecessary obstacles in the way of its enforcement for the duration of the war. There is, however, one point which I desire to make to your Excellency on behalf of the commercial community who are working with very much depleted staffs. It is that whatever form the re-organisation under the Bill may take, it shall aim at the maximum efficiency with the minimum call upon the time of the men, and more especially with the minimum waste of that time. Speaking from my experience as a private in the Reserves, it has always seemed to my unarmy mind that the degree of efficiency or inefficiency we have attained has been reached. I will not say with the maximum amount of waste of time, but with a very serious waste of time. I have attended many a drill when, apparently, through misarrangement of arrangements or lack of arrangements, or something, we have spent most of our time doing nothing. I have attended Field Days when the same state of affairs has appeared to obtain. I endorse what the Hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace said with regard to military. Last year I left my office at 3.30 on several occasions to spend the rest of the day at King's Park Range firing ten rounds. On one occasion I only fired seven rounds. Now, Sir, this apparently unnecessary waste of time may be unavoidable, but most of the men do not think so. It irritates them when they have arrears of work in the office to get level with, and my personal opinion is that it is at the bottom of whatever misgivings the public may have with regard to this Bill. I, therefore, earnestly hope, Sir, that if what I have said is a surprise to you, if you cannot credit it, that you will make investigations. I am certain that the Official members of the Council, who are also private in the Reserves, will bear out what I say. If it is possible under the re-organisation scheme to eliminate everything that is not absolutely necessary to attain the desired degree of efficiency, and above all to eliminate that waste of our time, which I maintain has existed in the past, I venture to predict, Sir, that, if at the end of this war the Government want a permanent Defence Corps, they will get it voluntarily without compulsion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I should like to deal shortly with the special points raised by the honourable and learned member representing the Justices of the Peace. The first point he referred to was the question of the age limit. He pointed out that the age in England under the Military Service Act is from 18 to 41, and the suggested inference was that the age limit here was too high because it was 55. The objects of the two enactments are entirely different. The object of the English Military Service Act is to provide an army for the front—an army which will take the offensive against one of the most highly trained armies of the world has ever seen and which will have to undergo very strenuous and severe fighting. The object of this Military Service Bill is to provide an auxiliary force for use in the Colony and not for offensive military operations at all. The objects of the two measures, therefore, are entirely dissimilar. Another reason, of course, why the higher age limit is taken is that the material from which this force can be built up is, in Hongkong, very restricted and it is desirable that all the material there is—it may not be the best from a physical point of view—may be made use of for that force. The age limit in Singapore and the Straits Settlements is also 55. I think the honourable member made rather too much point of the fact that the older members of the community in Singapore are under a different organisation from the volunteers. I do not profess to know exactly in what way it is proposed that the Civil Guard in Singapore shall be used but as far as I can gather it is merely a modified form of training which has been adopted for the older men who are less physically fit. Under the Regulations made in this Bill the very same principle has been adopted. Men over 45 are to undergo a modified training less strenuous than the younger men, and the men over 50 years undergo a still lighter form of training. The principle of training adopted here is essentially the same as in the Straits and of course the age in the Straits and the age proposed by this Bill are exactly the same. Then, Sir, the next point that the hon. and learned member made was with regard to the Army Act. He looked forward with a certain amount of fear, apparently to the application of the Army Act to the local auxiliary forces for the indefinite period of the war, and suggested that the procedure contemplated under the Volunteer Ordinance should be continued under the new Bill. That procedure is being continued. Under the Volunteer Ordinance it provides that wherever volunteers are on active military service they shall come under the Army Act, and they have been on active military service ever since the war broke out. By His Majesty's Pro-

clamation they are deemed to be on actual military service and, therefore, when that proclamation was issued at the outbreak of war the Volunteers came under the provisions of the Army Act and they have been under it ever since. The Bill makes practically no change in that situation. It is true that in England the Army Act is applied year by year and is not applied indefinitely for the duration of the war, but that is simply the continuation of an old practice dating back for a great many years and Parliament is merely clinging to old forms. Even the curious Act that it is illegal to maintain an army in times of peace is retained. The old practice is continued, also I think, because it is found that the annual renewal of the Army Act is a convenient time for making amendments in the main Army Act itself. It is also useful under the system of Parliamentary Government at home as a lever by which an unpopular Government—a Government not in sympathy with the Country—might be compelled to resign office. With a refusal to pass the annual Army Act all discipline would cease in the Army and the Government would be forced to resign. As that has been the position all along with regard to the Volunteers and Reserves since war broke out I fail to see any reason why any case has been made out for any special legislation for safeguarding the rights of *Habeas Corpus*, public meeting, criticism of the Government or the rights to petition for the redress of grievances. All of these rights have been exercised here from time to time and have been exercised without question. As regards the proposal that, in future, Regulations, though made by the Governor-in-Council, should be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and not come into force until approved by the Council, I submit that is rather a cumbersome and slow method of legislating in matters which may very often be trifling but which are very often of some urgency. With regard to the question of decorations, the decorations are awards given by H.M. the King. They are governed by Royal Warrants and this Legislature would be going beyond its power if it presumed to interfere with the Regulations under which these decorations are given. The Warrants relating to the Long Service medal and the Colonial Service medal were issued in 1898 and they could be made under the Warrants arranging the details and the conditions under which the medals might be obtained. Even those Regulations were limited by local authorities. They must be submitted by H.E. the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the approval of the Secretary of State for War. Even in matters of minor detail no power is given to the local authorities except recommendation, and it would follow that the local Legislature has no power to deal with these decorations given by the Crown. Your Excellency may see fit to make recommendations on the point but I do not think it would be proper for this Council to presume to deal with these matters under this Bill. With regard to the proposal to amend Clause 11, I do not personally see any objection to that amendment. It makes the present meaning rather clearer and does not alter it. I do not know, Sir, that I need say very much on the question of the Regulations. I took it that the remarks of the hon. and learned member representing the Justices of the Peace were intended more by way of advice and assistance than by way of opposition or criticism of any material principles in the Regulations. Of course the Regulations will come before the Council in committee. I think the authorities always pay due regard to the necessities of civilian life and I am confident that they will endeavour, as far as possible, to reconcile those claims with the military claims of the colony.

The GOVERNOR.—There is only one point in the able speech of the member representing the Justices of the Peace that I need notice and that is the reason for compulsory military service. Well, gentlemen, there has been a great deal of discussion in this Colony as to whether we are doing our full duty in the matter of supplying manhood to take part in this great war. My own feeling, I frankly confess it, was that the best way would be to make your Volunteer forces as strong as possible and reduce your garrison as much as possible in consonance with that strength and thus release fighting men for the front. The discussion led to the appointment of the Military Committee and they went further than I did. They recommended that compulsion for active military service outside the Colony should be introduced. Both proposals were laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies and he decided in favour of local compulsory service. This compulsion is in order to enable every single available man to come forward to do his duty and so permit of the reduction of the garrison as far as possible. Although I said in my remarks of the 2nd of August, to which the hon. member has referred, that the War Office had determined to make no further reduction of the garrison, since I spoke this war's necessity has compelled the War Office to reconsider their decision and they have actually made application to my honourable and gallant friend who sits on my right to withdraw still further units from this very depleted garrison. Now has the voluntary system given us every single man we ought to get? I am sorry to say I must answer No, it has not. There are in this Colony certain persons who up to this date have absolutely refused to come forward. I do not want to make a point of it, but still it is only right that I should mention it, that we have not up-to-date been acting purely under a voluntary system, but have been acting under a voluntary system plus a little gentle persuasion. We have a little Bill in this Colony called Registration of Persons Bill. The instructions to the Police are to send monthly to this office a return of new-comers who have not joined the Volunteers. The next step is

to write to these gentlemen and ask them, if they have any valid reason why they should not join the Volunteers. This in December, 1915, I interviewed at Government House—that is before the Registration Bill came into effect—75 persons who might have joined the Volunteers but had not done so. I frankly confess that they were not men for whom I was medically unfit, and I exempted various others for business reasons but still I got a few men; that is the point. Again in September, 1916, 45 letters went out from this office under my direction asking those to whom they were addressed the why and wherefore they had not enrolled; and again, as late as January last, another 22 letters went out, and I have at the present moment a list here, a very considerable list, which requires careful examination, and which will probably form the basis of the first summonses under this Bill if it is passed. Those are hard facts. As I said just now there are very few who have absolutely refused to act on the invitations which have been extended to them to join the Volunteers but still there are a few and there ought not to be one. This compulsory measure is justified, there is one recalcitrant, because every man in this great crisis ought to come and do his duty especially when fighting his duty he is actually releasing fighting men to go to the front. I just mention these few facts in order that the actual truth may be known. I do not wish to labour them because I am glad to see that the majority of Unofficial Members accept the principle of compulsion. The honourable member who represents the Justices of the Peace made a point that civilians in business would be better employed making silver bullets and that men who did night work were not fit for day work. Well, this night work does not amount to very much, thanks to the numerical strength of our local forces. I am told that a man has to put in night work about once in seven or eight weeks. I do not think that along will do a very great deal of harm. Anyway, I do not believe that any of the men who are doing this night work would willingly be exempted from it. They all enjoy it. As regards decorations, I do not think we can properly legislate on the point and I have written home to the Secretary of State to ask him what the position of the men under this compulsory Ordinance will be in that connection. I have stated that, of course, I take it that the services of men originally in the Volunteers will count with their services in the new force for such decorations. I will let you know the reply from the Secretary of State.

The Bill was then put to the meeting and passed its second reading. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 6.
Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—With reference to that clause I should like to have some pledge from the Government that the civilian rights referred to by me will be respected.

The GOVERNOR.—I will say that we will not depart from the policy adopted in the past.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—Thank you, Sir.

On Clause 8.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—With regard to Clause 8, after listening carefully to the remarks made by the Hon. and learned Attorney-General, I do not think he has given any good and sufficient reason why the ultimate approval of the regulations should not be vested in the Legislative Council. I do not think Sir, if any important regulations had to be hurried through, that it would be difficult to get a Legislative Council together to consider the special regulations. I do not imagine for one moment that these regulations will be amended so very frequently that they will add unnecessarily to the burdens of the Legislative Council. Now, Sir, the general body of citizens of this Colony have a great interest in the wording of these regulations and I certainly think that the Legislative Council should be consulted. Therefore, I beg to move an amendment, that the following sub-clause be added to Clause 8:—“Such regulations shall not come into force until approved by the Legislative Council.”

Subsequently the following amendment to Clause 8, (being sub-clause 3) was made on the proposition of the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK:—“No amendment of the First Appendix to the Second Schedule shall come into force until it has been approved by the Legislative Council.”

On Clause 10.
Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—I was glad to hear your Excellency say just now, as was suggested at the last meeting of the Council, that the Bill would be for six months after the declaration of peace, as intimated by the Secretary of State. Also, in your speech just now, with reference to your speech in 1915, with reference to the proper channels for the consideration of your Excellency. And in view of what your Excellency has just said, I will now move the amendment which I mentioned in my speech to the Council.

Council then resumed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Council then adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifteen thousand four hundred dollars (\$15,400) in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, D.—Steam Launches, Other Charges, Repairs. The vote was agreed to.

DREDGING THE HARBOUR.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars (\$135,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong. Miscellaneous. Dredging Harbour. The vote was agreed to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

Sir—I attended the Legislative Council meeting this afternoon. It was interesting merely in confirming the opinion generally held that the show is puerile, and I longed for the shade of a certain elderly but robust Manchester City Councillor whose maiden speech, after the introduction of a plausible but unnecessary municipal Bill, made the other thirty-nine more polished councillors shake with laughter. He asked: “Are us a lot of dummies? Not us.” This damned the Bill.

On the second reading of the Military Service Bill Mr. Pollock very ably expressed the public view that there is no necessity for the measure, and, in addition, adversely criticised it clause by clause.

Mr. Dodwell practically said that now it had been limited to the period of the war and six months afterwards it met the views of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He made a strong attack on the waste of time in the Volunteer Reserves. He contended that the maximum time was occupied in producing the minimum of results, and he pleaded for reform.

I understood Mr. Anton to argue that we could not do too much so-called military pigdin. As a Government nominee, a recent and temporary resident here in the interests of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., only, and apparently of an age which should exempt him from doing anything military under the Bill—well, I suppose nothing but platitudes were to be expected.

The Attorney-General made a long speech (as he is paid and told to do), glibly passing over Mr. Pollock's objections on the plea that the Government were so charming and considerate that nobody need worry. He sought to show, also, that Mr. Pollock's arguments, based on less stringent measures at home and elsewhere, could not apply to Hongkong, which was quite a different place. It seemed to me that he might just as well have said: “This is nothing to what will be done to your wives and families now holiday-making further north at Wei-hai-wei.”

His Excellency the Governor said that the only point he need go into was the question of conscription, and that he had sent out seventy-five notices one month, and a smaller number each succeeding month, calling on new-comers, etc., to join up, and that most of them were unfit for military duties. No one present seemed to have the gumption to get up and tell him he was arguing against the Bill, and that a weekly list in the *Gazette* of the names of those to whom notices had been sent would have saved all this bother.

If H.E. the Governor and H.E. the General had wished to insult the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce they could not have been more successful, for they calmly ignored the public strictures of Mr. Dodwell. Perhaps I should admire their negative cleverness, as they must have known the reduced weight of the Committee's opinion owing to the absence of the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Shollin and Messrs. C. M. Fde, and G. T. Edkins, especially as one of the remaining members is in “D” Co. and another in the Police Reserve.

How such a depleted Committee should have dared to commit its members to a Bill threatening to deprive them of their civilian rights without calling a general meeting passes my comprehension. We still have only a vague assurance from our present Governor that those rights will not be invaded. It is no excuse to say that the Committee secured a modification of the more drastic provisions of the Bill. They could have done that and reserved their freedom to condemn the measure generally. Mr. Shewan tells me he could not oppose the Bill because the Chamber of Commerce got all they wanted.

Surely His Excellency the Governor will feel obliged to exempt Messrs. Dodwell, Lang, Parr and Stubb from their military duties in view of their public services in this respect. The Committee stage was rapidly talked over in undertones, and the third reading was immediately gabbled through and passed in five minutes. I saw no hand raised either for or against, nor did I hear anything, so it was passed or not passed with that indifference which one would expect a 975 vote to go through for repaving the roof of the Lunatic Asylum.

This passed the second and third readings of an important amended Bill which the public have never seen nor had a chance of discussing in its new form.

Everybody agrees that there is no need for the Bill. I admit it has been radically altered, but I maintain that it ought to be ended and not merely amended. If Hongkong accepts it without protest, then all I can say is that a larger building than I suggested the other day is necessary.

It only takes five members to call a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and, if this is called, and the Committee cannot convince the members that conscription is necessary in view of the Secretary of States recently expressed opinion to the contrary, then a petition to the latter may induce His Majesty the King to disallow the Ordinance.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1917.

The vote was agreed to.

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V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[467-3]

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

We are now receiving New Shipments for
AUTUMN and
WINTER WEAR
OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS
OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS
AND
SPORTING MATERIALS.
BEST ENGLISH CLOTHS—MODERATE PRICES.
STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.

19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE HAVE authorised Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENTON to Sign our Firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1917. [987]

NOTICE

A SECOND-HAND PINNACE BOILER will be sold on Board the Portuguese Gunboat "PATRIA," lying at Wanchai Man-of-War Anchorage, on the 2nd instant, at 1 P.M. Intending purchasers can inspect the boiler daily between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. By Order of the President of the Administrative Council of the Gunboat "PATRIA."
Hongkong, 1st September, 1917. [984]

LOST

A WHITE PERSIAN CAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [983]

NOTICE

WE HAVE REMOVED our Offices to Second Floor of Nos. 30 and 32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Tak Cheong Building.
Telephone No. 2418.
S. D. SETNA & Co.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1917. [982]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

SESSION 1917-1918.

THE UNIVERSITY Re-Opens on September 15th.
Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering, Arts including Education, also a Course in Commerce.
For particulars apply to—
THE REGISTRAR. [985]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section).

NOTICE

TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, 1st September, and on each succeeding Saturday, until further Notice, Tiffins will be served on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.28 P.M. to First-Class Passengers only. The charge for tiffin will be \$1.25.
To assist the Management and for their own personal comfort, passengers are requested to book their seats in advance by Telephone or letter, which may be done up to Friday night.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
Telephone No. K. 261.
Kowloon, 31st August, 1917. [986]

WANTED.

ABOUT and September by Local Shipping Firm LADY STENOYPIST previous experience essential.
Apply—
Box 30,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [971]

WANTED.

LOCAL Shipping Firm requires an ENERGETIC YOUNG EUROPEAN with previous experience. Knowledge of Typing and shorthand preferred.
Apply to—
Box 15,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [948]

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of SECRETARY, and SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy. Applicants should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience. A knowledge of Hindustani would be preferable. A good working knowledge of Accounts is absolutely necessary.
Copies only of testimonials need be sent in with the application.
The successful candidate will assume office on 14th February, 1918.
He shall perform all the duties of Secretary, and Superintendent of Police.
The maximum salary to be paid to such Secretary will be \$300.00 per month (Amoy Currency), with an annual increase of \$25.00 per month to a final maximum of \$350.00 per month. He will be provided with Uniform, Light, Fuel and also Quarters.
The Quarters will be in the Municipal Building, and must be occupied by the Secretary appointed.
Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY," and should reach Amoy not later than November 30th, 1917.
By Order of the Council,
T. W. DOBINSON, Secretary, K.M.C.
Kulangsai, Amoy, August 17th, 1917. [968]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.
RETURNED BY THE MESSRS.
PRICE \$5.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART, Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1917. [965]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 10203 to 10207, 52840 to 52849, 4186 to 4190 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 dated Hongkong, 24th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to 88230, all Registered in the name of Sir OSMAR MAXWELL, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 will thereafter be treated by the Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment INTERESTING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ios House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PRINCE OF WALES, Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 8 months.
FLATS "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai. HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEE, Care of COMMERCE DEPT., HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [994]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICE in King's Buildings, HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSE on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [989]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [941]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [787]

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS with duplicates, containing:
350 Stamps for \$0.80 | 1500 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.5 | 2000 " " 2.50
700 " " 1.00 | 4000 " " 4.50
1000 " " 1.40 | 6000 " " 6.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 1, WILKINSON STREET, Hongkong.

INTIMATION

COMPANIA GENERAL

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FILIPINAS.

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CORTADO

EXTRA

\$3.25 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

TEL. 615.

MARRIAGE

HEIDENSTAM-GYLLENKROK.—At the Oscar Cathedral, Stockholm, on May 31st, H. VON HEIDENSTAM, Royal Swedish Engineer, son of Major A. von Heidenstam, Hesselholm, Sweden, to EVA GYLLENKROK, daughter of Baron and Baroness Axel Gyllenkrok, Stockholm.

DEATH.

MACDONALD.—Killed in action on August 26th, ALEXANDER LINDSAY MACDONALD, M.C., Captain Royal Flying Corps and Lieut. Black Watch, youngest son of Major DONALD MACDONALD, V.D., Commandant Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and Mrs. Macdonald, London, aged 19 years. By cable. [999]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1917.

RUSSIA AND THE ROUBLE.

It is, of course, possible to exaggerate the importance of the contents of the brief cable regarding the rouble which appeared recently in our columns. In general terms it may be explained that although the rouble is the coin of a country with a gold standard its value in Great Britain has depreciated more than two hundred and fifty per cent. since the outbreak of war. Locally, we understand, the value of the rouble is more or less officially quoted at thirty cents; but, working the problem out on the rate of the dollar exchange with gold, and remembering the fact that ten pounds sterling will purchase two hundred and fifty roubles, we find that the rouble is really worth about twenty-seven cents local currency. Since the dollar in Hongkong lags behind that of Shanghai it is not improbable that four roubles can be obtained for one dollar in the North of China. People who travelled home on the Siberian railway before the war will remember that the value of the rouble was then above that of the Mexican dollar. But, in the upheavals caused some years previously by the Russo-Japanese war the dollar was worth considerably more than the rouble. That is a fact which may, perhaps, induce people to speculate on the prospect of a future rise of the Russian coin. It may be well to state

at once, therefore, that we do not propose to advise our readers as to the best method of multiplying their capital during the unprecedented state of affairs which now prevails all over the world. Nevertheless, the history of the past encourages the belief that there is what is commonly called "a sporting chance" of converting one dollar into four at some future date through the medium of the rouble.

The reasons for the sensational decline in the exchange value of the rouble are obvious, and it must be confessed that just at present the state of affairs in Russia offers full scope to the political pessimists. In the past, however, the country has produced great men, and it is not beyond the pale of practical politics that, from out of the present chaos and confusion, another man of genius may emerge. It was a clever Russian named DE WITTE who made possible the recovery of the rouble after the Russo-Japanese war. All true friends of the country fervently hope for signs that the public finances will be handled in the near future by a man of similar ability. Nobody doubts the possibility of enormous economic development in Russia, though it is impossible to say when that possibility will be converted into a reality. At present the German eagle, which so closely resembles a vulture, casts its shadow over the land. There is not the slightest doubt that, in any circumstances, the Allies will never relax their efforts until Belgium, France, Serbia and Roumania are freed from the invader. They will also compel the Germans to withdraw their lines on the Eastern front. What those fear who wish to see Russia entirely free, however, is that, when the war is over and the German military machine is smashed, the systematic and merciless business agents of the German Empire will capture the economic prizes of the enormous tracts of land which await development.

It is possible that the active intervention of the United States may save the Russian exchange. Not long ago, President WILSON sent to the new Republic a message which will always rank among the finest public utterances of the statesmen of the era. It was a clarion call to Russia to concentrate upon repelling the dangers which threaten democracy to-day instead of dreaming about some dylsian Socialistic state of the future. Nobody understands more clearly than President WILSON what is at stake during these anxious days in Russia, and we may be sure that no one is more willing than he to render any assistance to the new Republic, if it has a chance of success. That help may very likely take the tangible form of loans both during and after the war. All the well-meant efforts of the Allies to help Russia to build firmly on the foundations of her new freedom, however, are for the moment frustrated by the malicious German influence within the nation.

It is the enemy in Russia that has caused the depreciation of the rouble and threatened the nation with disaster. Not until the war is over shall we learn the full story of the intrigue and corruption carried on by German agents during the last three years. We have, however, evidence accumulated in the decades before the commencement of war proving beyond doubt that the minions of the Kaiser worked systematically to capture Russia economically and to ruin her politically. The dreams of the Junkers included not only an overland route to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Persia and India, with all the vast political and commercial advantages which such a scheme would carry with it, but also a road from Berlin to the Black Sea, the Caucasus and the Caspian. These Junkers and Pan-Germans meant to permeate Russia with Teutonic influences until it should become rotten at its political core, and then they intended that German agents should entirely subject the economic life of the Russian nation to the control of the Kaiser and his satellites. For a long period before the war German settlers were pouring into Russian territory. They were soldiers in the well-drilled army of political and commercial evangelists. Each was subject to the hidden forces that directed his efforts and caused him to exert considerable influence within the immediate sphere of his operations. The astute and unscrupulous Bismarck regarded merchants and agriculturists from the Fatherland as the leaven that would counteract the growing forces of Russian Nationalism,

engender strife between Russia and all possible rivals of Germany, and, in high places, obtain control of the machinery of government which might otherwise prove an insuperable barrier to German schemes of expansion and aggression. How well the Machiavellian project of the Iron Chancellor and his successors has succeeded this generation has learnt at the cost of terrible slaughter and privations; but only posterity will know, with any degree of accuracy, the details of the vast web of intrigue and deception which has enmeshed a gallant though simple peasantry. Happily, the history of the world teaches us that Nemesis finally overtakes evil-doers. It was the fiendish political methods of the Germans that ultimately forced a nation reluctant to intervene in the affairs of Europe to take its place in the battle-line on the Western Front. Some of our American "cousins" were deceived for a time by German blandishments, but now that they have discovered the wolf in sheep's clothing their indignation is the fiercer. It will finally be the same in Russia. Germany must fall, as surely as the apple which obeys the law of gravitation must reach the earth when the wind has loosened it from the tree upon which it grew, for a nation which subordinates morality to expediency is doomed. Russia, on the other hand, fortunately possesses statesmen who recognise the dangers of any compromise on a moral issue, and it will surely become in the end a greater nation than that which, by its infamous moral code in politics, has proved itself such a curse to humanity.

Volunteer, Reserve, Police and Ambulance Orders will be found on page 7 together with other local news.

Mr. H. von Heidenstam, engineer-in-chief to the Whampoa Conservancy, and Mrs. von Heidenstam have returned to Shanghai.

Sir Herbert Dering, British Minister in Bangkok, has gone on a holiday visit to Peking, where he was stationed from 1899 to 1902.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 18th August, amounted to 65,760 tons, and the sales to 50,831 tons.

A pair of binoculars has been received by the War Charities Committee from Mr. S. L. Hidden, of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for forwarding to the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

As will be seen from the advertisement published on another page, the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company, Limited, are inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each) in order to increase the Capital of the Company.

See Lieut. Guy Lennard Stokes, R.F.A., who was killed in action on 5th inst., was the second son of Lennard and Ethel Stokes, of Blackheath, S.E., and a nephew of the late Mr. Russell Stokes, of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service.

In view of the keen competition for the seized enemy ships, the Chinese Government has decided, according to the vernacular Press, to adopt a careful method of disposing of them. Probably tenders will be publicly invited in order to avoid any criticism.

Unsettled estate of the value of £204,400 is left by Mr. Frederick David Sassoon, of 17, Knightsbridge, S.W., chairman of David Sassoon and Co., 12, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and also a director of the Imperial Bank of Persia, and at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, who died on May 4th last.

Admiral Sir E. E. Bradford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., who has just been promoted to full Admiral, was with the gunboat *Sandfly* in the Pacific for a commission, and on that occasion was specially promoted to lieutenant for his gallantry in recovering the bodies of Lieutenant Bowers and five seamen of the *Sandfly* who had been murdered by the natives of the Solomons. He served a commission on the China Station.

BAND AT NORTH POINT TO-NIGHT.

The programme of music which the Hongkong Police Reserve Band will play 9 o'clock, is as follows:—
March—"The Hostess."
Overture—"La Vie d'Or."
Valse—"Night of Gladness."
Selection—"Jack and Tommy's Tune."
Intermezzo—"Stepping Stones."
Valse—"Smiles, then Kisses."
March—"H.K.P.R."
"God Save the King."

TRUTH "ON THE HONGKONG CENSORSHIP."

THE RECENT PROSECUTION OF "THE DAILY PRESS."

In its issue of July 11th *Truth* says:—
"The vagaries of the Censorship at home have been reproduced—sometimes in an aggravated form—in the colonies, and Hongkong has just been furnished with a choice example of official methods. The *Hongkong Daily Press* gave a few illustrations of the lack of common sense which had been shown in the interpretation of the regulations. No notice could very well be taken of this article, but the Censorship authorities watched and waited for a few weeks and then pounced upon the editor with two summonses—first for reporting the arrival of two steamers and secondly for reporting the departure of a military officer, the latter being deemed 'information of such a character as was calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy.'
"The reference to the ships was undoubtedly a technical offence, but it was committed inadvertently, through the inclusion of the two names in a list of thirteen other vessels whose movements it was permissible to report, and there was not the slightest ground for supposing that any mischief had been done. The charge as to the officer was an utter absurdity. Not only had the news of his departure been officially published in orders posted up in public places in the colony, but it was shown that on a previous occasion when a major-general left Hongkong he requested the papers to announce the date and mention the ship by which he was sailing. The result of the prosecution was that the editor was fined and the Censorship covered with ridicule."

DEATH OF CAPT. A. L. MACDONALD, M.C. KILLED IN ACTION.

Deep sympathy will be felt with Major Macdonald, V.D., Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and Mrs. Macdonald in the loss of their youngest son, Captain Alexander Lindsay Macdonald, M.C., of the Royal Flying Corps and Black Watch, who was killed in action on August 26th.

The deceased officer was only 19 years of age, having been born in Hongkong on November 5th, 1897. Educated at Dulwich College, he passed through Sandhurst early in 1915. For the past eighteen months he had been serving with the Royal Flying Corps in France, and early this year won the Military Cross.

Major Macdonald is absent from the Colony on a brief holiday, and is at sea somewhere between Vancouver and Yokohama, while Mrs. Macdonald is in London. They have another son, the eldest, H. C. Macdonald, serving King and Country as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Their daughter, Mrs. Pope, is married to a Commander in the Navy, who was at one time serving in a submarine at Hongkong.

ALLEGED TRESPASS ON THE PEAK.

MRS. R. E. BELLIOS AS DEFENDANT.

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Compton adjourned, for one week, a case in which Mr. P. Tester claims from Mrs. E. R. Bellios, (as trustee of the estate of E. R. Bellios, deceased) \$1,000 damages for trespass by the defendant upon the premises known as No. 53 Mount Kellet Road, The Peak, while in the occupation of the plaintiff as tenant of the defendant and/or in the alternative for nuisance caused by the defendant during the said tenancy and/or in the alternative for a breach of implied covenant for quiet enjoyment during the said tenancy and/or in the alternative for derogation by the defendant as landlord from their grant of the tenancy of the said premises to the plaintiff.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has sent this month:—
One case to the Scottish Home in France containing:—103 shirts, 162 handkerchiefs, 180 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 39 mufflers, 36 pairs of knee-caps and 60 pairs of mittens.
One case to the Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing:—233 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, 60 suits of pyjamas, 13 vests, 99 many-tail bandages, 2 shrouds, 12 hats, 11 caps, 6 pairs of surgical stockings, 3 arctic caps, 3 eyehandles, 38 hold-all bags, 8 pairs of slippers, 9 trays, 10 pairs of pillows, 7 mufflers, 7 pairs of mittens, 2 pairs of knee-caps, 8 scrubbers, 1 large protected rug and 1 parcel of games and puzzles.
In spite of the hot weather, the number of pairs of socks sent away this month has reached the record number of 419.

THE WAR.

IN THE WEST.

WAR SITUATION REVIEWED.

ITALIAN'S PROGRESSING.

BRITAIN AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, August 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the Ypres battle-front we slightly advanced our line south-eastward of St. Janshoek. Considerable enemy artillery has taken place in the neighbourhood of Lens and Ypres.

A French communiqué reports artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 30th.

A wireless German official report states:—The English attack north-eastward of Wiltje collapsed.

BATTLE BAROMETER.

LONDON, August 30th.

General Maurice, discussing the military situation with Reuter's Agency, said:—The pause on the Italian front is due to General Cadorna getting up his artillery. Much depends upon whether he can make his new preparations before the Austrian Reserves arrive.

Although there is no dramatic developments on the British Front, the wearing down of the Germans is proceeding, and is having a greater effect than the public realise. Since July 31st, the Germans have had engaged in battle twice as many divisions as we had engaged, and had withdrawn slightly more than twice as many as we had withdrawn. This is the barometer which shows how the battle is going.

We are exhausting the enemy's reserves. Regarding the suggestions made in some quarters that the British are allowing the Dominions troops to do more than their share of the fighting, General Maurice said this was part of the enemy propaganda. He quoted figures showing that the British troops in France are at present six to one of overseas, while throughout the war the British casualties have been almost exactly six to one of the Dominion troops, while the casualties at Ypres since July 31st, including Lens, showed there were nine British casualties to one of the Dominions.

Speaking of the Eastern Front, General Maurice said that General Mackensen's attack was completely foiled by the gallant Roumanians, and also by the successes of the Italians. Considering General Korniloff's statement at Moscow regarding the state of the Russian army, it was remarkable that the Central Powers had not accomplished more on that front, and it did not say much for their resources.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, August 30th.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed the Roumanians southward of Tigrul and Okna.

We captured Ireshi, and pressed the enemy northwards towards the Susita Valley. We captured three hundred prisoners.

Relief attacks north-eastward of Man-chaliu failed.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY TWO VILLAGES.

LONDON, August 30th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—We repulsed attacks at Radautz, near Okna, and in the direction of Kozdivasarkely.

The enemy attacked eastward of Ireshi and dislodged our troops, some of whom abandoned their positions and retired northwards.

Measures are being taken to restore the positions. The battle is progressing.

We occupied two villages in the direction of Pendjvin.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

MANY ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, August 30th.

An Italian official message states:—We drove back strong counter-attacks in efforts to re-take the positions on the Bainsizza Plateau.

To the west of Gorizia we maintained our positions and advanced at some points. We took 561 prisoners.

An enemy attack between Vippacco and Dosofaite failed.

We repulsed three repeated attacks in the Travenanzes Valley.

A GREAT VICTORY PENDING.

LONDON, August 30th.

Attention is being directed in an increasing degree to the Italian Front, in view of the possibility of a great development of General Cadorna's successes. The *Messenger* quotes General Cadorna as saying that a decisive Italian victory is imminent, which will mean the turning point of the whole war. It is reported from Munich that there is great friction between General Hindenburg and Prince Conrad. The former advised the Austrian withdrawal from important lines which would be strategically untenable, but the latter insists on holding the positions to the east of the Bainsizza Plateau at all costs and demands German assistance therefor.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SECESSIONS FROM THE UNIONIST PARTY.

LONDON, August 30th.

Twenty-seven Peers, Members of the House of Commons and others, including Lords Amphil, Montague, Ebury and Stafford. Mr. A. H. Burgoyne, M.P., Sir G. Cooper, and Admiral Markham, have seceded from the Unionist Party, and have formed a National Party, for the promotion of reform, union and defence. They have issued a manifesto in favour of a constructive policy founded upon a democratic basis. They aim at unity of Empire in council and defence, and mutual reciprocal aid in the development of the Empire's resources to secure a victorious conclusion of the war.

AVIATION FATALITY.

LONDON, August 30th.

Flying Officer Francis McLaren, M.P., has been killed as a result of a nose dive into the sea.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 30th.

Silver is quoted at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. There are only scanty supplies, and the market is firm.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

UNANIMOUS PRESS APPROVAL.

LONDON, August 30th.

All the newspapers in their editorial comments speak favourably on President Wilson's Note replying to the Pope's peace proposals.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the Note is a reminder that our task is not nearly ended. It welcomes President Wilson's indignation against the monstrous character of the warfare loosened upon mankind, and says the Note comes like an invigorating wind blowing away the cobwebs which dupes and pacifists have been spinning around central things.

The *Morning Post* says the Note is the only answer which those not ready to capitulate to Germany could give. It is an inestimable service to the Allies to find, after three years of unspeakable strain, such strong and clear-sighted leadership.

The *Daily Mail* says the reply has the spirit and viewpoint which the world has learned to expect from all President Wilson's war utterances.

The *Daily Express* says there is no doubt as to America's war aims. She entered the conflict to destroy militarism, and she will not sheathe the sword till the world is free of the Hohenzollern blight.

The *Daily Chronicle* calls attention to the peculiar value of America's pronouncements, because she is unfettered by alliances. The reply is an impassioned refusal to treat for peace, on the basis of the status quo ante, with the present German Government. It is a resounding proclamation of the reality of right, the reality of wrong and the impossibility of reconciling them by sweet words.

The *Daily News* says the Note is a passionate appeal to the people of Germany to repudiate the evil system which enslaves them. It adds that the Pope's plan would be a triumph for reaction.

The *Times* says that President Wilson has replied as all Allied statesmen must. President Wilson acknowledges the purity and sincerity of the Pope's motives, but the Allies cannot accept the proposed path to peace, because it does not lead where the Pope believes it leads.

THE SENATE APPROVES.

WASHINGTON, August 30th.

The Senate has warmly approved President Wilson's reply to the Pope.

THE PATH OF PEACE.

LONDON, August 30th.

The *Times*, commenting upon President Wilson's Note in reply to the peace proposal of the Pope, says that he has replied as all the Allied statesmen must have replied. President Wilson acknowledges the purity and sincerity of the Pope's motives, but the Allies cannot accept the proposed path of peace, because it does not lead where the Pope believes it leads.

INFAMOUS GERMAN PEACE PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, August 30th.

M. Poincaré, the President of France, in a speech at Verdun, on the occasion of the bestowal of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on General Petain, referred to the new and infamous German peace propaganda in Allied countries, which he declared was doomed to failure.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S LOYAL PROMISE.

OTTAWA, August 30th.

Sir Robert Borden, in the House of Commons, asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to join in the appointment of a Board of Selection to select Conscription Tribunals. Sir Wilfrid replied that, although personally and officially he was opposed to the principle of the measure on which his own party was not united, he would accept. As the Bill was now law, it behoved every loyal subject to see that its provisions were carried out.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

INCENDIARISM IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, August 30th.

Another large factory in an Okhta suburb has been burned. The damage is estimated at several million roubles. Incendiarism is suspected.

SOLDIERS PREVENT DIET MEETING.

HELSINGFORS, August 30th.

Russian troops occupied the Parliament building and prevented the re-assembly of the Diet. Sentries stopped over one hundred Socialist and other deputies attempting to enter. There was no disorder.

The President of the Diet has protested to the Governor-General in connection with the matter.

GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF'S TRIAL.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

PETROGRAD, August 30th.

At the trial of General Sukhomlinoff, General Michelson, Military Attaché at Berlin from 1906 to 1911, gave evidence. He said that the Ministry of War was aware that Germany was contemplating war in 1909 and again in 1913. The President sitting in the trial asked which Power Germany proposed to ally herself with, but the answer was given behind closed doors.

POST-WAR SHIPPING POLICY.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, August 30th.

An influential committee of shipowners has issued a report on the shipping policy which should be adopted after the war. It declares, *inter alia*, that the State control of shipping after the war must cease. All shipping laws should be made uniform all over the Empire. It urges the freedom of the Allies' ports, State assistance in opening new markets, the re-establishing of services stopped during the war, and that the Suez Canal revenue should be applied for the development of trade through the Canal. The report adds that important Empire ports should be developed by State aid.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, August 30th.

A Belgian East African communiqué states:—Co-operating with the British, we are driving back the Germans to the north-west of Mahenge between the Ruipa and Rimbier Rivers.

LONDON BAKERS MAY STRIKE.

LONDON, August 30th.

The London bakers have decided to strike unless night-work is abolished.

THE DECLINE OF THE ROUBLE.

LONDON, August 30th.

The rouble continues to decline, and to-day 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ equals one pound.

SIAMESE LEGATION LEAVES BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, August 30th.

The Siamese Legation has left Berlin for Copenhagen.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, August 30th.

The French shipping arrivals for the past week numbered 920 and the sailings 1,013. Three vessels over 1,600 tons and one under were sunk. Four were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE HEROIC RUMANIANS.

ADMIRER BY FOREIGN OFFICERS.

LONDON, August 30th.

The *Times* Correspondent with the Roumanian Army, writing on August 29th, says:—The war-like capacity of the First and Second Armies has excited the admiration of all foreign officers present. At one point the Roumanians counter-attacked fourteen times, and at another, after a counter-attack, 5,500 German corpses were counted. It is confirmed that the German losses were incomparably heavier than those of the Roumanians, who were severe. The Germans attacked, and continue to do so, in compact masses, similar to their attacks at the Battle of the Year. A number of German divisions have been withdrawn, while the Roumanians have not moved during an infernal fortnight. You, Roumanian officers, only a month from school, evinced indomitable bravery. The spirit of the troops is very praiseworthy, and is reflected in the civil population. The obstinacy of the German onslaughts against Moldavia is due to a desire to occupy the whole of Roumania and to treat it like Poland.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 31st August, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 24th August and since then we have a further substantial advance to record in Sterling Exchange, with continued dullness and lack of business in our local market for both investment and speculative stocks. The reduction in quotations of Shipping stocks and Refineries does not show a fall actually occurring during this week, but, for some time past, forced sales and a desire to secure present high rates of Exchange have led to transactions, at varying rates, below the nominal quotations for these stocks.

Shanghai has been quiet and inactive for most of the week, but at the close shows some improvement and a better demand. Singapore market for Rubber shares has kept firm, with a good demand. The Ayer Molek Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and Pajamas one of 15 per cent., both *interims*.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| Alor Gajahs | ..... | \$ 4.50 cum. div. |
| Ayer Panas | ..... | 11.40 |
| Glenagals | ..... | 2.50 |
| Kedahs | ..... | 4.15 ex. div. |
| Kempas | ..... | 8.40 |
| Malaka Pindas | ..... | 3.05 |
| Malakoffs | ..... | 4.75 |
| New Serondahs | ..... | 4.90 cum. div. |
| Sandycrofts | ..... | 4.70 |
| Tapas | ..... | 22.50 |

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 27/7 per pound. Bar Silver is quoted 40d. Sterling T. T. is 3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$. Singapore T. T. is 12d. Shanghai T. T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d. Bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Sales have been made of Hongkong and Shanghai at varying rates down to \$375, but at the close there are good buyers at the rate and probably \$380 might be got.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are on offer at \$300 and probably a little less would be accepted. Cantons have been done at \$315. North China and Yangtzes are both nominal and unchanged at last week's rates.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are on sale at \$300. China Fires could probably be placed at \$132.

SHIPPING.—Very little business is reported in this section. Steamboats are obtainable at \$17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Douglases are quoted \$81 nominal. Indo-China Deferred are also quoted nominal at \$89. Star Ferries, unchanged at \$29 nominal.

OUTS.—Shells are quoted 109/8 with probable buyers at a little higher. Langkats are on offer from the North at Tls. 14. Ural Caspians are nominal at 32/.

REFINERIES.—We do not hear of any business and prices are quoted nominal, with China Sugars at \$92 and Malabons at \$39.

MINING.—Kailans could be placed at 40/-, but no shares are offering. Raubs are for sale at \$2.60. Tronchs are nominal at 25/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been done at \$113, and close steady. Kowloon Wharves have come to business at \$75, and more recently at \$74. Sales of Shanghai Docks are reported at Tls. 76.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market, owing to realisations caused by high exchange, has been flat. Centrals have been done as low as \$88. Lands are wanted at \$85. Humphreys could be placed at \$6.00, and West Points at the improved rate of \$78. Hotels are in demand at \$87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COTTON MILLS.—Market has been quiet, but a rather better feeling is apparent to-day. Shanghai Cottons are wanted at Tls. 129. Ewos are offering at Tls. 160, and Yangtzepeeps at Tls. 64. Kung Yiks are nominal at Tls. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been placed at \$7.10, and there are further buyers, but the shares do not come out except in dribbles. China Providents are in demand at \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Steam Laundries at \$9. Peak Tramways are on offer at \$9. Sales of Tramways have been made at \$6.00. China Borneos came to business at \$61. Other quotations are nominal at prices mentioned in our list.

Memo.—Next Settlement day, 27th September.

SALE OF GERMAN PROPERTY.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Hughes & Hough, the valuable leasehold property comprising Godowns Nos. 125 and 127, Wanchai Road were sold under the instructions of the liquidator of Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann & Co., E. R. Fuhrmann, H. Heyn, and the estate of E. C. L. Reuter, deceased, by order of the Hongkong Government. There was a large attendance, and after the conditions of sale had been recited in English and Chinese, bidding proceeded briskly for Lot 1, consisting of Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662, known as Godown No. 125, Wanchai Road, which fell to Mr. Shui Yat Hing, whose bid was \$27,000. Lot 2, Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663, known as Godown No. 127, Wanchai Road, was knocked down to Mr. U Hing Shing for \$22,000. Mr. F. C. Mason Hurley was the auctioneer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The grievances of the Service men have now been sufficiently well ventilated in the Press to warrant some other action than what has already been taken. Constant reiteration of these grievances is now practically useless, and the matter should be put forward on a business-like basis.

Beyond the despatch of cablegrams from certain institutions and persons, no action of an official character has been made by the Hongkong Colonial Authorities.

I would suggest that a Committee be formed of four of the leading business men in this Colony. This Committee should present to H.E. the Governor and the Legislative Council a clear and concise statement of the facts, showing the hardships inflicted upon Service men and their families by the increasing rate of the dollar, and suggesting that Service men be paid at a maximum rate of 2s., the difference between this rate and the rate as fixed by the Service Authorities being made good from the Military Contribution of the Colony. The proposal to be retrospective for three months.

The delay at Home in dealing with the matter is, no doubt, due to insufficient information and knowledge of the situation, and, as the money involved is a large sum, until it is taken up officially by the Hongkong Authorities it is doubtful if any speedy action will be taken by the Imperial Treasury, to whom all such matters would probably be referred.

The whole affair could be dealt with within a week here, and the result reported to the Imperial Authorities as to the action taken.—Yours, etc., ZEDEX.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1917.

[The local Government has not the power to do as suggested.—Ed., H.D.P.]

EMPIRE RESOURCES AND COMMERCIAL POLICY.

LORD SELBORNE'S VIEWS.

Serious misrepresentations of the policy of the Empire Resources Development Committee having gained currency in certain quarters, Lord Selborne has issued the following statement to the Press. The misrepresentations complained of concern the Committee's proposals in regard to the suggested State control of the palm products of the Crown Colonies, and especially the relation of those proposals to native rights and native labour.

Lord Selborne says:—"I have no fault to find with jealousy on anyone's part on the subject of the exploitation of native races by Europeans, because that is a standing danger when the two civilizations come into contact. But, claiming to speak with some authority on this matter, I say definitely that the suspicions which have been aroused to the effect that it is part of the project of the Empire Resources Development Committee to exploit the blacks, in regard either to their lands or to their labour, are absolutely without foundation. There are two ways in which black labour is used. The commoner is known as the plantation method, under which they work for an individual or a company, under white overseers. It is a system subject to abuse if not properly controlled but otherwise perfectly legitimate. It is properly controlled at the present moment in India, the Malay States, the West India Islands, and Natal, and for anything I know to the contrary in certain other parts of Africa also. Consequently I am not prepared to say that under no circumstances should the plantation system be set up elsewhere, if properly controlled."

"There is, however, another system, and as I think a better one, under which the native is himself the producer, in his own time and place, using land controlled for him by the Colonial Government. This system has developed in West Africa. Now, it is suggested that it is part of the plan of the Empire Resources Development Committee to substitute for this system, where it already exists, the plantation system. This is absolutely untrue. There is not the slightest idea of interfering with the existing system, nor of taking any attitude the least hostile to its extension. What is proposed is that in any fresh development of trade where the native has anything to sell, he should sell it to the State and not to the individual. The sole conception in this case is that the State should acquire the profit which now goes into the pocket of individuals, and that the profit so earned should be used to release the Empire from a portion of the burden of its war debt. This proposal may be wise or unwise, but it has not about it the slightest savour of exploitation; and I entirely disagree with anyone who asserts that the native would not get as good a price from the State as from the private merchant."

"If it be suggested that, although the intentions of the Committee are good, the evils complained of are inherent in the plantation system, my answer is that it is a question of efficiency of administration and control. Worked under proper Parliamentary control in England, and under the eye of the Colonial Government, whose devotion to the interests of the native is known to all the world, there is no danger—rather there are certain obvious advantages—to the native."

SIR JOHN JELlicoe ON PIRATES' WAR. BRITISH GRIT WILL WIN. ENEMY'S "DESPAIR" TACTICS.

There was inaugurated at the Mansion House recently a fund which is to co-ordinate marine benevolent institutions. It bears, by his command, the King's name, "King George's Fund for Sailors," its first president is Prince Albert, and the Duke of Connaught, its first Chairman of Council. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson, and the First Sea Lord, Sir John Jellicoe, moved the two principal resolutions at the meeting, and paid stirring tribute to the work of those for whom and for whose dependents the co-ordinated funds will seek to work.

The Lord Mayor presided. He stated that Prince Albert had sent a cheque for £100, and had written, in accepting the office of president, that it afforded him much satisfaction to know that the welfare of our seamen was to be further promoted by the establishment of the fund, with which he most willingly associated himself from the outset. (Cheers.)

Captain A. W. Clarke announced donations amounting to £30,000, and including twenty subscriptions of £1,000 each from shipowners and shipping firms.

Sir Edward Carson moved: "That the loyal and humble duty of this meeting be conveyed to his Majesty the King, with their grateful appreciation of his command that the fund be called 'King George's Fund for Sailors.'" He said that the King used to be called "Our Sailor King." In command that this fund be called by his name, His Majesty sent one more message of his interest in his sailor population, and his earnest prayer and desire that the nation may liberally and splendidly respond to the appeal which was being made.

I am particularly glad continued Sir Edward that this fund is to co-ordinate funds for all branches of sea service; but that it is not for the Navy alone, but for the Naval Reserve, the Navy Volunteer Reserve, trawlers, mine sweepers, auxiliaries of every kind, and the mercantile marine proper. It is something said that the Admiralty do not show sufficient consideration for the mercantile marine, that we are a somewhat too autocratic people, who think a great deal of ourselves, and very little of others engaged on the sea. Any such conception of the Admiralty is absolutely false. For my own part, if there is one thing more than another which I am pleased at, in

the evolution of this war, it is the way in which the mercantile marine, in all its branches, has been drawn closer and closer to the Royal Navy. I believe that this closeness is bound to grow. I believe that the proper evolution will be eventually that, more or less, it shall be one service. If we had not had the mercantile marine to fall back upon in this war, I really do not know where the country would be at the present moment. For my own part, whenever the time comes, when the question is ripe, when even the mercantile marine (by which I mean not only the owners of merchant ships and captains, but the men in the ships and captains, but the men in the merchant service) see fit to come into closer connection with the Navy, I do not think the difficulty of making that closer connection will arise at the Admiralty.

CHATTERS OF HEROISM. I spend a good deal of my time at the Admiralty reading from day to day the sacrifices of our naval auxiliaries and our mercantile marine. When the proper time comes for it to be published, you will have a chapter after chapter of heroic deeds, of men of all ranks and all classes, in all branches of the Navy, the Navy auxiliary, and the mercantile marine. Take the minesweepers. Night and day they are carrying their lives in their hands to keep clear the pathways of the sea for the ships of commerce and the ships of war. I asked one man who had been torpedoed three times what he felt, what he did the third time. "I came ashore," was his reply, "and asked for another ship." (Cheers.) That is the grit that is going to see us through this war. (Cheers.) I want to bring it home to the public that, so far as I know, no man at the Admiralty grudges, in the slightest degree, not only the highest meed of honour which these men deserve. All desire that, in every way, the lot of the minesweeper and his dependents should be made equal to, nay, even better than, that of those who have made war the chief profession of their lives. Where can you get a charity, I do not call it a charity, a duty—(cheers)—which will come more readily home to your hearts than the duty of providing for sailors and their dependents? Where can you get any occupation so necessary to the maintenance of the country and its people, so productive of wealth to the country, which so closely binds together all the different units that make up the British Empire? Make no mistake about it, but for the Navy and the merchant service you could have no British Empire such as it exists to-day. Are we asking much that those who live through their efforts (and this includes every man, woman, and child in the kingdom) should give unsparingly in

the future? It is an elementary obligation, put upon every one of us, and if you were to look at it in the most selfish light you would ask yourselves, "What should I have in my pocket or my possession to-day if it were not for the Navy and the mercantile marine?" (Hear, hear.) With all my heart I commend this new fund. (Cheers.) The motion was seconded by Sir George Reid.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE PLUNGE. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who was enthusiastically received, moved:—

"That this meeting cordially approves the objects for which 'King George's Fund for Sailors' has been established, and pledges itself to use every effort to augment the income of the fund in the interest of sailors, their widows, orphans, and dependents."

He said:—Apart from the magnificent achievements of our glorious Army, the interest of everybody in the Empire is, I think, centred upon our sailors—sailors of the Navy and sailors of the mercantile marine. Why is it? Because on the sailors of these two Forces depends the provision of all the necessities which support the country and which enable the country to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. (Hear, hear.) You look to merchant ships, manned by sailors of the mercantile marine, to bring to these shores your food and other necessities, and you look to the ships of the Navy, manned by sailors of the Royal Navy, to guard those ships. Both tasks are difficult, because the enemy has seen fit to adopt methods contrary to law and humanity in carrying out his desperate enterprise. His present method of naval warfare is one of despair, and it is just as well that we recognise that. (Cheers.) He has made a desperate plunge, but he will not succeed, because he is up against a pretty strong thing, and that is the grit of the British sailor. (Cheers.) As to the duty of the Navy in combating this peril, you will forgive me if I do not say much about the Navy beyond stating the fact that the Navy is doing its very best to safeguard our routes and to ensure the Army on the seas. In that task the British Navy is assisted by the Navies of our Allies—(cheers)—and the most recent assistance has come from the Navy of the great country opposite to us and inhabited by our cousins—the United States of America—(cheers)—and right well they are helping us. Even the Admiralty is doing its best, assisted by a good deal of criticism. (Laughter.) The nation does not hear very much about the deeds of those fighting under the White Ensign,

and the reason is not far to see. You cannot give information about the affairs which go on at sea without in some time running very considerable risk of giving information which our enemies across the water would use only to glad to have. But believe me, behind the record which you occasionally see in the *Gazette* or the Press, of the award of some decoration or honour, behind the short notice in which there is not expressed the reason for the award or honour, there lies a tale of heroism which, when the war is over, will arouse the country to its depth. (Cheers.)

GETTING BACK ON THE ENEMY. Of the sailors of the merchant marine I can speak more freely. I would commence by reminding you of the great and increasing debt of gratitude you owe them. Every hour that goes by and every morsel of food that passes the lips of the people of this country should be a reminder of that debt of gratitude. The ships of the mercantile marine are a target for the unseen enemy. The sailor never knows the moment his ship may be sunk. He seldom sees the enemy which sinks him. When he is obliged to take to the boats, very often after a gallant fight, he perhaps finds himself in an open boat 100 or 200 miles from shore, but he frequently undergoes experiences to which that is a paradise, because the enemy shells the boats. Why? I think he does it in the attempt to upset the morale of the British sailor. He little knows his man. (Cheers.) The only effect of that treatment on the British sailor is to make him keen to get to sea again, to have a chance of getting back some of his own. (Cheers.) The British sailor is a man who has faced death often enough, too often in peace-time, to be in the least bit troubled about death in war-time. If the enemy thinks he can count upon shaking the nerve of the British sailor of the Navy or the mercantile marine he never made a greater mistake in his life. (Cheers.) Sailors are not affected by nerves. But we must not think, because of that, that they are not in other respects the same as the rest of the community. We must not forget the sailor is a man who has responsible and deep affections, and the man who knows that, whatever may happen to him, his dependents will be looked after is the man who can face death without any trouble, and that is one of the objects of the fund for which I am speaking. Something of the spirit which animates the sailors of the mercantile marine you may glean from a few of the many, many incidents of heroism and gallant conduct which I will now give you, and which represent only

a slight percentage of the tales which come into the Admiralty from day to day.

After mentioning the stories of attacks on ships, which have already been made public, he said that of the *Tain Branch* was a good tale to the credit of her crew. She was attacked, while unarmed, by gunfire from a submarine on November 21st, and hit in several places. Two members of the crew were injured, and a young apprentice, though wounded, remained at the wheel throughout the attack, and declined to leave his post until the vessel was brought in safely. (Cheers.) On May 4th, 1917, having been provided with a gun, she was again attacked, in this instance by two submarines, one of which she sank. (Cheers.) In the case of the *Gowanlea*, a drifter, she was attacked in the Adriatic at night-time by three Austrian light cruisers. When asked to surrender the master of the drifter, which was armed with a 6lb. gun, called for three cheers, and, opening fire, proceeded to engage the cruisers. Eventually he brought his vessel away in safety. (Cheers.)

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT. This (proceeded Sir John) is an indication of the spirit on board the drifters. In the case of one of the deck hands who had his leg shattered by explosion, he continued, and fought his gun throughout the action. (Cheers.) That is the spirit that will never allow us to be defeated. (Cheers.) It is the spirit which will win the war, and I hope win it quickly, but while you applaud at this moment the spirit of the British sailor, never forget the duty of gratitude which the country owes him. It is a duty which can best be paid by seeing that neither he nor those dependent on him are ever in any anxiety as to their future. (Cheers.)

Captain Sir H. Acton Blakel seconded the proposal. He said he had received a letter from Mr. Balfour, who wrote:—

Of the magnificent work of our sailors and the mercantile marine there can be but one opinion. Their claim to the gratitude of the whole Empire is one on which I have often insisted, and which cannot be overrated too highly. I do not doubt that the appeal will meet with a most generous response.—Yours very truly, A. J. Balfour.

Continuing, the speaker said it was hoped the fund would be a monument to those brave men who went from day to day to carry out their work loyally on behalf of the community to which they belonged. They had a right to look for some tangible proof of the gratitude of the people for whom they worked so faithfully and well.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NORTH SEA DANGER ZONE.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

An official statement issued recently at The Hague says:—

On representations by the Dutch Minister in London in connection with the extension of the British danger zone in the North Sea, the British Secretary of State on July 6th replied emphatically that the measure in question was in no way intentionally directed against Holland, but was exclusively prompted by military considerations, which aimed at blocking the entrance to British waters to the enemy forces. He expressed the opinion that in Holland an exaggerated idea prevailed regarding the consequences of these measures to Dutch shipping, which still had other outlets than those along the hitherto safe route. It was added that the laying of mines would not be begun for a few days.

The Dutch Government replied that, owing to the unrestricted submarine war, the supply of necessities for the Dutch population by the Channel route was impossible, and that the route through the Dutch, German, and Danish territorial waters was also impracticable, as neutral shipping along the German coast was forbidden. Moreover, the route through Dutch territorial waters along the northern coast would not be used, as the navigable water at some points lay outside territorial waters, and therefore came within the British minefield. The Government expressed confidence that the British Government, after having taken into account these facts, would reconsider the intended measures.—*Reuter*

The Right Hon. Lord Inchcape supported the resolution. He said from his daily business experience he could speak with knowledge and confidence of the pluck and courage displayed by captains, officers, and engineers in the merchant service during passages through the danger-zone. He had been brought in contact with stories of a good many sad disasters. In one case a vessel was torpedoed fifty miles off the coast of Italy, and when the crew took to the boats they were shelled. The captain had his shoulder fractured, fifteen of the crew were killed, and ten or more injured. When the captain asked to be towed near to land the submarine captain said, "Oh, no, I am too busy," and the unfortunate men were left to find the coast. The captain, who was still in hospital, had telegraphed that he hoped to be home soon, and perfectly fit again for duty. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED. PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired, and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000, of which only \$78,000 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway Contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply the most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand. It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINCOLN & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.52. This amount together with the sum of \$19,817.52 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,635.04, which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,800.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,835.04.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917. Cr.

| LIABILITIES. | | ASSETS. | |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| SHARE CAPITAL. | | Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account. | |
| Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each | \$1,000,000 | Less sold, &c. | 311.25 |
| Issued 7,808 shares at \$10 each | 78,080 00 | | |
| MORTGAGE ACCOUNT | 5,000 00 | Less Depreciation | 883,646.87 |
| SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers | 29,755 72 | | 6,227.72 |
| PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. | | Less Depreciation | \$77,419.15 |
| Balance as per last account. | \$19,817.52 | Additions during the year | 4,336.86 |
| Profit for the year | 19,817 52 | | 82,356 01 |
| | 39,366 55 | Value of 2 Launches as per last account | 4,300.00 |
| | | Less Depreciation | 450.00 |
| | | | 1,050 00 |
| | | Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account | 810.00 |
| | | Less Depreciation | 81.00 |
| | | | 729 00 |
| | | Stock in trade | \$27,649.70 |
| | | Less Depreciation | 788.89 |
| | | | 26,860 81 |
| | | Work in Progress | 6,000 00 |
| | | Accounts Receivable | 15,874 35 |
| | | Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank 7,271.54) (Cash 167.50) | 7,439 10 |
| | \$ 143,202 27 | | \$ 143,202 27 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

| | \$ | cts. | | \$ | cts. |
|--|--------------|------|----------------------------|--------------|------|
| To Interest Account | 450 | 00 | By Balance Working Account | 28,117 | 79 |
| Auditor's Fee | 200 | 00 | | | |
| Depreciation on Machy. Plant, Stock, &c. | 7,554 | 61 | | | |
| To Writing off old Machinery | 96 | 2 | | | |
| Profit on the year | 19,817 | 52 | | | |
| | \$ 28,117 79 | | | \$ 28,117 79 | |

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off of Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely, \$21,369.56. Subject to the foregoing observation, in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company.

For the—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

To be returned to the applicant. This form should be sent entire, with a cheque for the deposit of \$10 on each share to the bankers of the Company, namely, the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
OPIUM.

For being in possession of a quantity of opium dross, which he said he had bought from "another man," a Chinese was fined \$50 by Mr. Wood, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

FOND OF HONGKONG.

A Chinese who had been banished for five years for the fourth time was found wandering about the Colony early on Friday morning. He was arrested, and Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

INFERIOR MORTAR.

A fine of \$20 was imposed upon a Chinese builder who was found guilty of using inferior mortar in the erection of a retaining wall on inland lot 2153. Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., proved the case, and the Magistrate imposed the fine mentioned, after reminding the defendant of the serious nature of his offence.

A STOLEN DUCK.

A duck made its appearance in Mr. Wood's Court in a case in which a man and woman were charged with the theft of a duck from Kowloon City. The complainant said he had three ducks, and he knew that the one which was stolen was one of the three, because he had made marks on one of its feet. The defendants stated that they bought the duck two months' ago and they also put a mark on one of its feet.

To prove his story the complainant took the duck with him into the witness-box, but while here the bird quacked so loudly and persistently, that the evidence was very broken, and, in the end, Mr. Wood decided to discharge the defendant.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

On Thursday evening, a small Chinese boy of Yaumati, aged about 14 years, was given the custody of a baby while the mother went out for the purpose of shopping. The boy went into a cinematograph, and while there a woman came up and gave the boy five cash with which to buy some pears. All unsuspecting the boy left the baby in the care of the woman while he went to buy the pears. Upon his return both the woman and the baby had disappeared. The police were at once informed, all the launches were stopped, and the ferries and Canton boats searched. Within one hour and a half the baby was found in Yaumati in company with the woman, who was arrested.

Detective Sergt. Wills said that when arrested the woman stated that the boy asked her to look after the baby, and she just took the baby out for a walk. Sergt. Wills added that during the past fortnight the Yaumati police had received 14 reports of babies missing.

The case was remanded.

NIGHT PROWLERS.

Sentence of four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed upon a Chinese who was found guilty of stealing a gold watch and chain and \$11 in money. The man was wandering in the Hunghom district when he saw a house surrounded with bamboo scaffolding. He climbed up the scaffolding, and by means of a trap door made his way into the house. He forced open a chest of drawers and stole the things mentioned, valued at \$120. The alarm was raised, and after a chase the thief was arrested. The man had been banished for five years.

About 4 a.m. on Thursday a Chinese of the class which prowls at night was following this occupation in the Praya East district when he suddenly decided to swarm up a water-spout. By this means he reached the third floor of 30, Praya East, and from there made his way to the verandah of the next house, where he was able to supply himself with a gold watch and chain, some bangles and money, of the total value of \$249.20. The man then made his way to the Canton steamer *Heung Shan*, no doubt thoroughly satisfied with his night's work. It so happened, however, that he had been seen by a *lukong*, who followed him to the boat and arrested him with all the stolen articles and money in his possession. The man was taken to the Central Police Station, and soon after his arrival there the theft was reported by the occupier of the house.

It was stated that the defendant had previously served a term of three months' imprisonment for larceny, and had also been banished for five years.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR."

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley, whose photograph is reproduced below, and Miss Eva Lang, who achieved such a great success as "The Outcast," play the principal parts in "Bought and Paid For" which is to be produced by the Frawley Company at the Theatre Royal this evening.

Mr. Frawley appears as Robert Stafford, a self-made man, and Miss Eva Lang, as Virginia Blaine, a working girl who won his affections before their marriage and his love after it. One very dramatic scene occurs when Stafford taunts his wife with the accusation that he has bought and paid for her with his money and, following the taunt, Miss Eva Lang shows that she is ready to sacrifice luxury for the sake of principle and chooses to return to a life of poverty and drudgery rather than lose her self-respect. This play was splendidly received in Manila and is regarded by some critics as the best in the Frawley Company's repertoire.



MR. T. DANIEL FRAWLEY.

FRAWLEY "STARS" IN A
NEW ROLE

TROUBLE WITH CHAIR COOLIES.

Miss Eva Lang and Mr. John Halliday, of the Frawleys, combined in a new rôle yesterday, when they were complainants in a case in which four chair coolies were charged with demanding more than their legal fare. Inspector Gervard said that on August 28th, Miss Lang and Mr. Halliday went to the Peak and engaged two chairs. They went to the flag-staff, came back to Chamberlain Road, and then proceeded to Mount Kellett. On the way back the coolies put the chairs down and demanded \$4. They caused a great disturbance, which frightened Miss Lang very much. There was some further trouble with the men at the Peak tram station, and a Chinese gentleman had to assist Mr. Halliday to pacify the coolies. The legal fare for the whole thing was 50 cents each chair. The Inspector added that the Peak coolies were especially bad in this respect. They seemed to single out people who were new-comers, or people who were passing through the Colony. It seemed to be a regular thing, and there had been many complaints.

Mr. Halliday gave evidence supporting the facts. He also added that one of the coolies squarred up to him in a very threatening manner, no doubt having noticed that he was lame. When things seemed to be reaching a climax, Miss Lang ran after a Chinese gentleman, who came up and helped to pacify the coolies, all of whom demanded \$4 for each chair. "I was really terrified," added witness, and Miss Lang was, naturally, very scared.

Mr. Dyer Ball (the Magistrate) found all the men guilty, saying that he thought the defendants had taken advantage of the fact that Miss Lang and Mr. Halliday were strangers. One of the men (the one who used threats) was fined \$10, and the other three coolies were fined \$5 each.

TYPHOON AT WEIHAIWEI.
DESTRUCTION TO SHIPPING.

A typhoon of great severity raged at Weihaiwei on the night of August 21st, and the following day. Describing it, the local correspondent of the *N.Y. Daily News* says:—It is the worst storm we have had for many years and the damage done has been very great. The shipping in the harbour has suffered severely, as at least 30 big junks have come ashore in a more or less damaged condition and many have got their bottoms riddled with holes through being thrown upon the sharp parts of the anchors of other junks.

The scene down at Wuk'on, the western part of Port Edward, beggars description. Huge masses of mud and sea-grass many feet deep have covered the anchors of many junks not very badly damaged. One huge junk had been driven into a building alongside the beach, knocking down at least one third of the building.

The derrick erected in connection with the new jetty at the Wuk'on was still standing, but very shaky, while the engine and other gear connected with it had all collapsed. The Weihaiwei Lighter Co. suffered severely, as quite a number of lighters were smashed up and a number of others were more or less damaged.

Several portions of the wall along the Bund collapsed and the road has been torn up in an extraordinary fashion by the huge waves that broke over, and when the storm was at its height covering the road with sand, stones, seaweed and wreckage. Some parts were flooded for a time on account of the channels being choked with sand.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

1.—STRENGTH.

Private A. J. Cosho joined the Corps on 29th August, 1917, is allotted Corps No. 2103, and posted to Right Section M.G. Co.

2.—LEAVE.

Captain A. M. Preston is granted 1 month's leave, from 22nd September, 1917.
No. 1521 Pte. A. A. Claxton is granted 2 months' leave, from 28th August, 1917.

3.—PROMOTIONS.

No. 1450 Pte. P. A. Cordeiro and No. 1664 Pte. C. F. V. Ribeiro, to be acting Lance-Corporals, dated 24th August, 1917.

3.—ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 15th September is posted at Headquarters.

4.—PARADES.

Monday, 3rd September:—
5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Belchers 6th Section (Range Takers' class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Range Takers only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps Commanders, Edmonds and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meade.

Tuesday, 4th September:—
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Section drill and Visual Training.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" classes, at Happy Valley. (Heliograph and Flag Station work.)

Wednesday, 5th September:—
5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

Thursday, 6th September:—
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun Numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 7th September:—
7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section (Gun Numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Belchers 6th Section (Layers and Sotters' class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Sotters only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps Commanders, Edmonds and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meade.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" classes, at Happy Valley. (Heliograph and Flag Station work.)

Saturday, 8th September:—
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Sergt.-Major Ramsay) at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills ordered on 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th September. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

5.—DETAIL.

On duty 2nd September: Scouts Co.
On duty 3rd September: Scouts Co.
On duty 4th September: Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 5th September: Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.

On duty 6th September: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 7th September: Scouts Co.
On duty 8th September: Scouts Co.
Orderly Officer from 2nd to 8th September: Lieut. R. E. Lindell.

G. N. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BAND.

As previously ordered, the Band will play at North Point on Saturday, 1st September, at 9 p.m.

As previously ordered, the Drummers and Buglers will play at North Point on Saturday, 1st September, at 9 p.m.

(Sd.) T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (Reserve).

31st August, 1917.

been torn up in an extraordinary fashion by the huge waves that broke over, and when the storm was at its height covering the road with sand, stones, seaweed and wreckage. Some parts were flooded for a time on account of the channels being choked with sand.

The havoc wrought among trees has been considerable, many of them being torn up by the roots, whilst others such as acacia trees were stripped of their branches, the bare trunks being often bared of bark, presenting an unusual picture. The crops must have been badly damaged to judge from what was seen around Port Edward. Sorghum and Indian corn have suffered most, as they came in for the full force of the gale, with the result that most of it has been broken down into the soft earth.

So far as I hear, there has been no loss of life, and that is a matter for thankfulness.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 2nd September, to the morning of Sunday, 9th September—H.K.V.R.

Next for duty—"B" Co. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer—2nd-Lieut. G. C. Moxon.

PARADES FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH SEPTEMBER.
Monday, 3rd Sept.:—

All the N.C.Os. and men of "A" and "B" Cos. who have not passed in Elementary Training Musketry Tests 297 (1), (2), (3), 298 (1), 299 (2), (4), will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

"A" Co. under Lieut. J. Owen Hughes.

"B" Co. under Lieut. B. Branch.

Signalling Section: The following will attend Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues. For Heliograph Instruction: Lee-Corpl. Goldsmith and Mayes; Ptes. Higginbotham and Cossart. For Flag Drill: Ptes. Mattingley, Wilson and Gompertz. Remainder will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work under Lee-Sergt. Crawford. Fall in at Monument, 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Tuesday, 4th Sept.:—

"A" and "B" Cos. Recruits and Machine-gun Section on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m.; Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks; Taihook Dock Section on Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. for Elementary Training Musketry Test 298 (2) (Fire Discipline). Dress: Drill order. Every man, including exempted members, must attend this parade.

Wednesday, 5th Sept.:—

All the N.C.Os. and men of "A" and "B" Cos. who have not passed in Elementary Training Musketry Tests 299 (5), (6), (7) will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

"A" Co. under Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock.

"B" Co. under Lieut. C. W. Boswell.

Mounted Section will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. for Elementary Training Musketry.

Thursday, 6th Sept.:—

All the N.C.Os. and men of "A" and "B" Cos. who have not passed in Elementary Training Musketry Tests 299 (8), (9), (10) will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

"A" Co. under 2nd-Lieut. R. Sutherland.

"B" Co. under 2nd-Lieut. F. H. Thomas.

Signalling Section: The following will attend Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues. For Heliograph Instruction: Lee-Corpl. Goldsmith and Mayes; Ptes. Higginbotham and Cossart. For Flag Drill: Ptes. Mattingley, Wilson and Gompertz. Remainder will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work under Lee-Sergt. Crawford. Fall in at Monument, 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Friday, 7th Sept.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 8th Sept.:—

LEAVE STAFF.

Capt. C. Champkin is granted leave of absence from 30th August to 30th September.

STAFF.

Lieut. E. Evan Jones will take over the duties of Adjutant during the temporary absence on leave of Capt. C. Champkin.

TRANSFER.

No. 125 Pte. C. B. Buyers is transferred to "D" Co. on Medical Certificate.

NOTICE.

All applications for leave addressed to the Adjutant must be sent to the Orderly Room.

E. EVAN JONES, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, H.K.V.R. Hongkong, 31st August, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The following extract from the St. John Ambulance Gazette is published for information:—

June 5th, 1917.

"His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as a Knight of Justice of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England."

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 4th Sept.:—

3 p.m. Inspection by Divisional Surgeon. Uniform—Helmets, shorts, puttees, water-bottles (filled), haversacks (filled), greatcoats (rolled).

Thursday, 6th Sept.:—

3 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Tuesday, 4th Sept.:—

4 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

THURSDAY'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Thursday, 6th Sept.:—

4.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

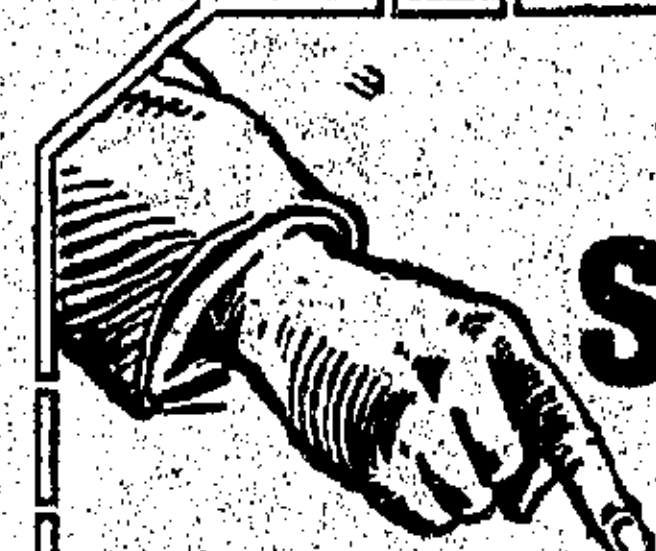
Friday, 7th Sept.:—

4.15 p.m. Bandaging practice.

Saturday, 8th Sept.:—

12.20 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS, Officer in Charge of District Hongkong, September 1st, 1917.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP

There are many things which may cause the digestive system to break down, but whatever the cause, you must restore your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—to thorough working order.

The "Very Thing" FOR YOU.

Take a short course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. It has benefited others and may prove "the very thing" for you. This world-famous remedy is made from more than ten different medicinal extracts of roots, barks, and leaves, which in combination

possess, in a remarkable degree, the power of toning and strengthening the stomach and regulating the action of the liver and bowels. Thus it prevents and removes such troubles as biliousness, pains after eating, flatulence, headaches and constipation.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM
INDIGESTIONHEADACHES.
The Cause and Remedy.

Sick and Nervous Headaches are but the symptoms of other ailments to which they are merely sympathetic, such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, or some other irregularity of the system. Many women habitually suffer from Headaches, which make life a daily purgatory. Indeed this complaint may be regarded as peculiarly an affection of the feminine sex, an ailment common to all women from girlhood to old age. If men suffered from Headaches as women do, business would be at a standstill, but the truth is that a woman's headache is generally due to womanly causes. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause. They aid the digestion and assimilation of food, cleanse the system and purify the blood, and are a positive cure for sick headache, biliousness and stomach disorders.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blisters, and all Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT
PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 80 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England. THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

"Better be Sure than Sorry"

Better make certain of securing whisky of absolute reliability by specifying

JOHNNIE
WALKER

than run the risk of getting immature spirit by merely ordering "whisky."

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.



JOHNNIE WALKER
"White" Label,
Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label,
Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label,
Over 15 years old.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.
Scotch Whisky Distillers
Glasgow, Scotland.

20,000 DOCTORS
are recommendingPLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—*Vide Lancet.*

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD
THERAPION No. 1
FOR DISINTEGRATING THE COCAINE VIEWING INJECTION
THERAPION No. 2
FOR THE BLOOD TONIC AND SCALP TREATMENT
THERAPION No. 3
FOR THE CARBONIC WATERS, DRAINING, LOST TONE, AND
SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING GENUINE DEALERS:
STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE POSTAGE
TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE THERAPION
31, ST. ALBERT ST. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON
FOR NEW ORAL USE (TAKEN BY THE MOUTH) EARLY TO TAKE
THERAPION
FOR THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" TO BE
SENT OFF, STAMP ATTACHED TO ALL ORDERS, PACKAGES

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILSON & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "ANHUI" | On 2nd Sept., 11 A.M. |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK | "LINAN" | On 2nd Sept., 10 A.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "TEAN" | On 2nd Sept., Noon. |
| SWATOW and SINGAPORE | "TAMING" | On 3rd Sept., 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 4th Sept., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SHANTUNG" | On 6th Sept., 4 P.M. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 26.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans | TUESDAY, 4th Sept., at Noon.
"BAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | FRIDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN/PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry highly qualified surgeons.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave HONGKONG | Connecting Mail | Due at MARSEILLES | Due at LONDON |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| COLOMBO | Noon | Str. from COLOMBO | 1917 | 1917 |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
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R. V. D. PARR,
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MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA (S) INABA MARU (MONDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Higo 12,500

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KOBE... (S) NIKKO MARU (SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Takeda, 9,600

SHANGHAI, KOBE and (S) KITANO MARU (MONDAY, 2nd Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Cope 16,000

YOKOHAMA, (S) HIRANO MARU (SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Fraser 16,000

(S) FUSHIMI MARU (SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iizawa 21,000

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| KOREA MARU | 18,000 | FRI., 5th Apr. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 | MON., 15th Oct. |
| TENYO MARU | 28,000 | FRI., 26th Oct. |
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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

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"JOSEPH MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th Sept., 10 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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